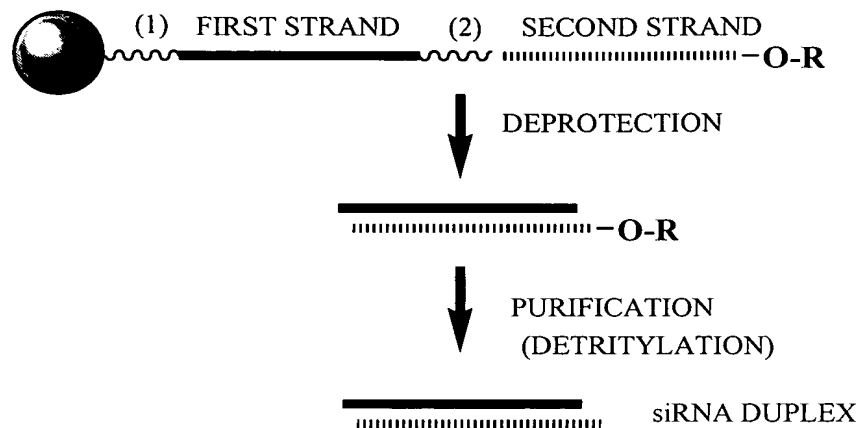
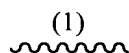
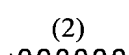


Figure 1



 = SOLID SUPPORT

R = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP
 FOR EXAMPLE:
 DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)

(1)  = CLEAVABLE LINKER
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)
 (2)  = CLEAVABLE LINKER
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

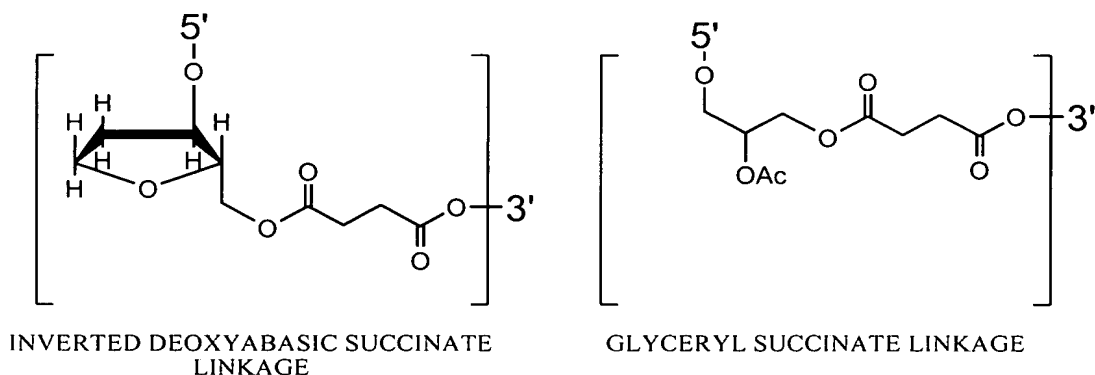


Figure 2

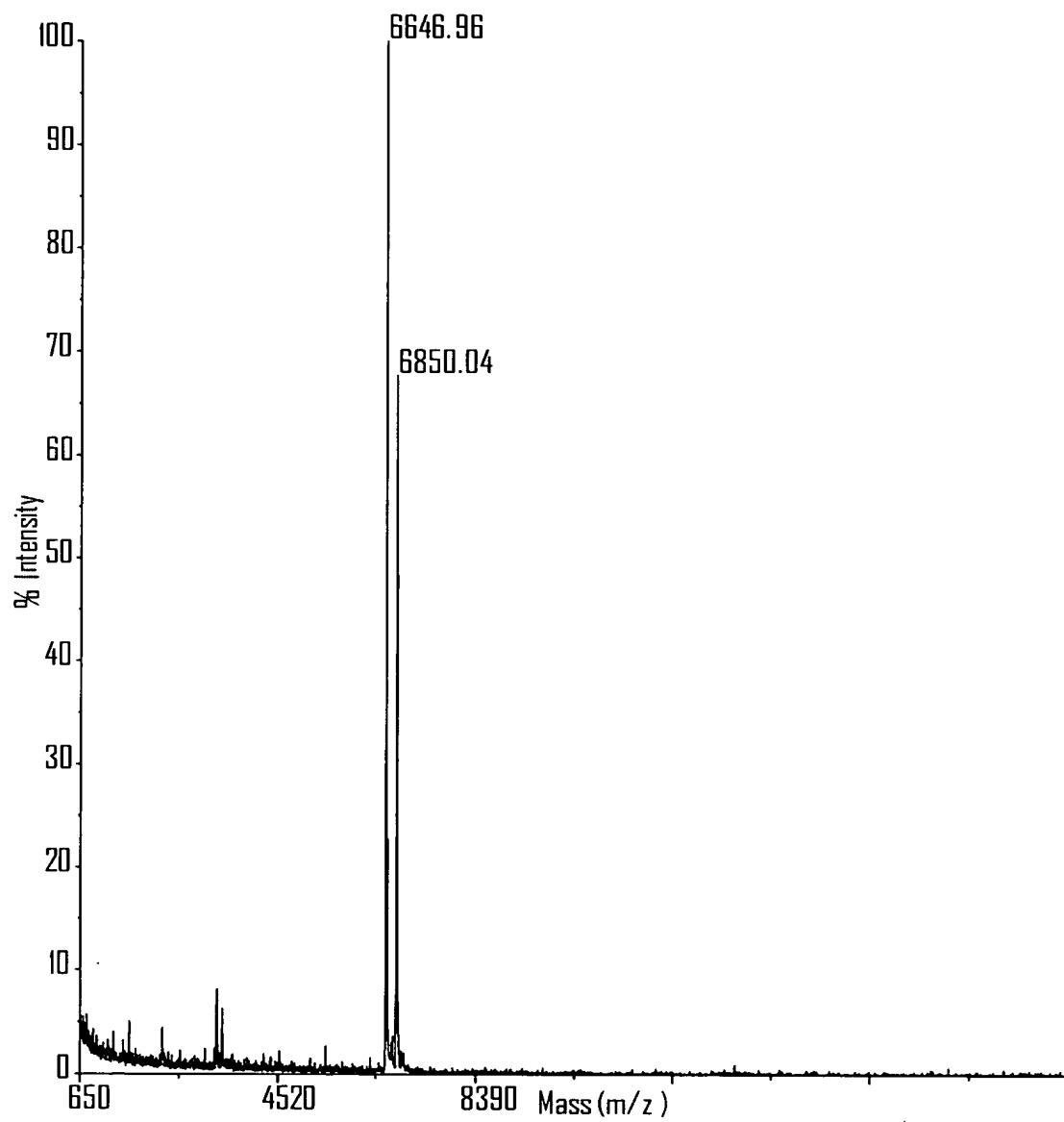


Figure 3

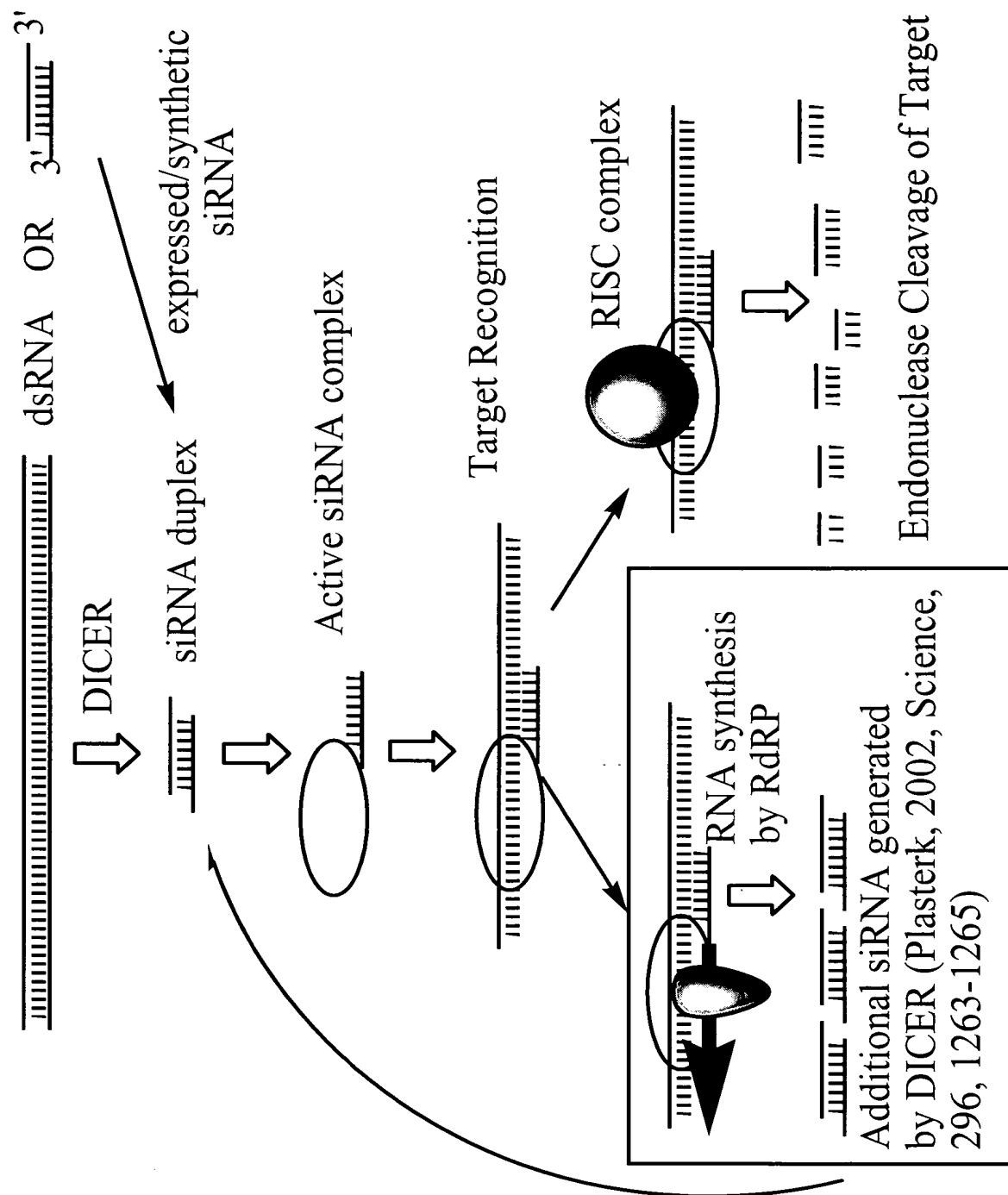
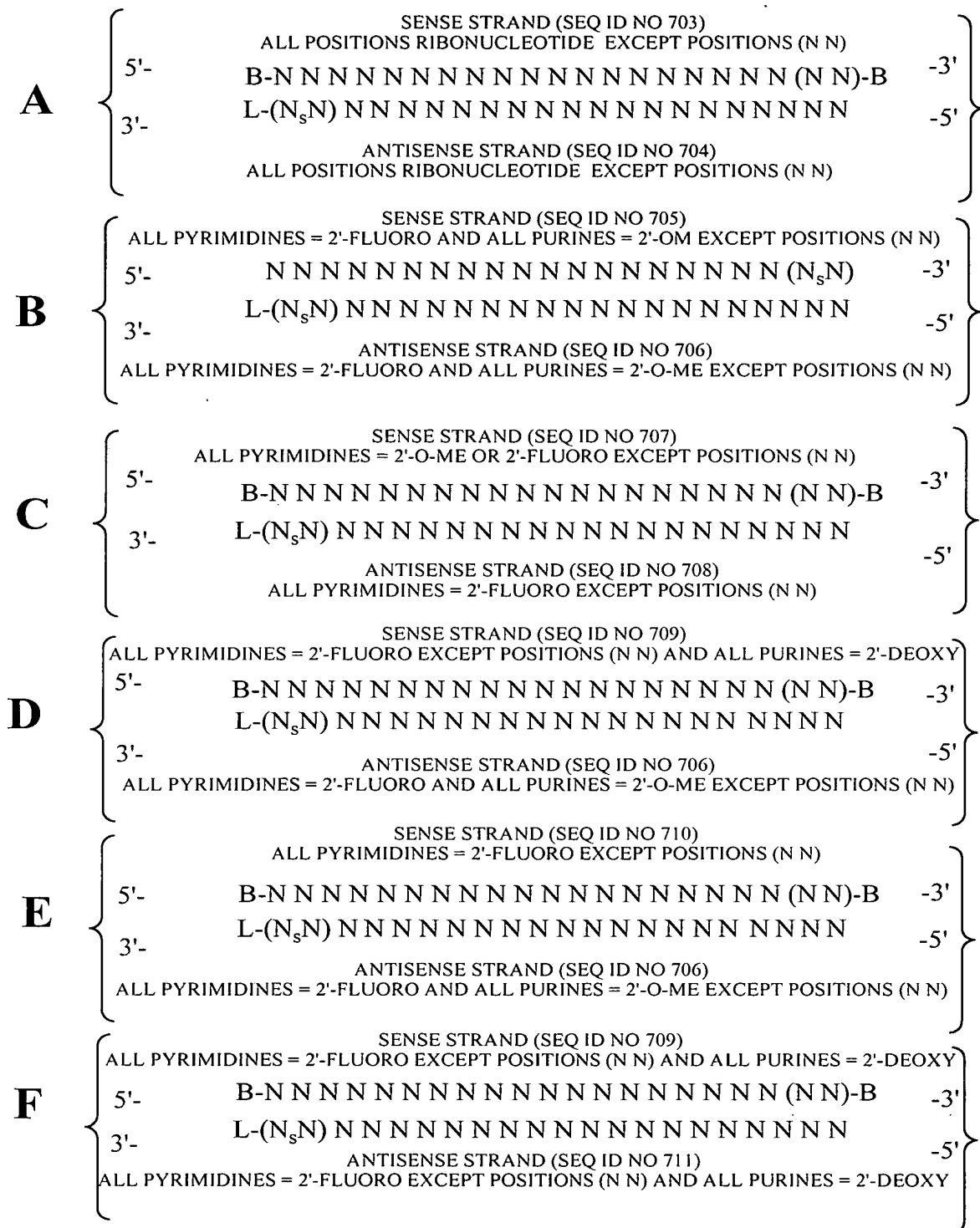
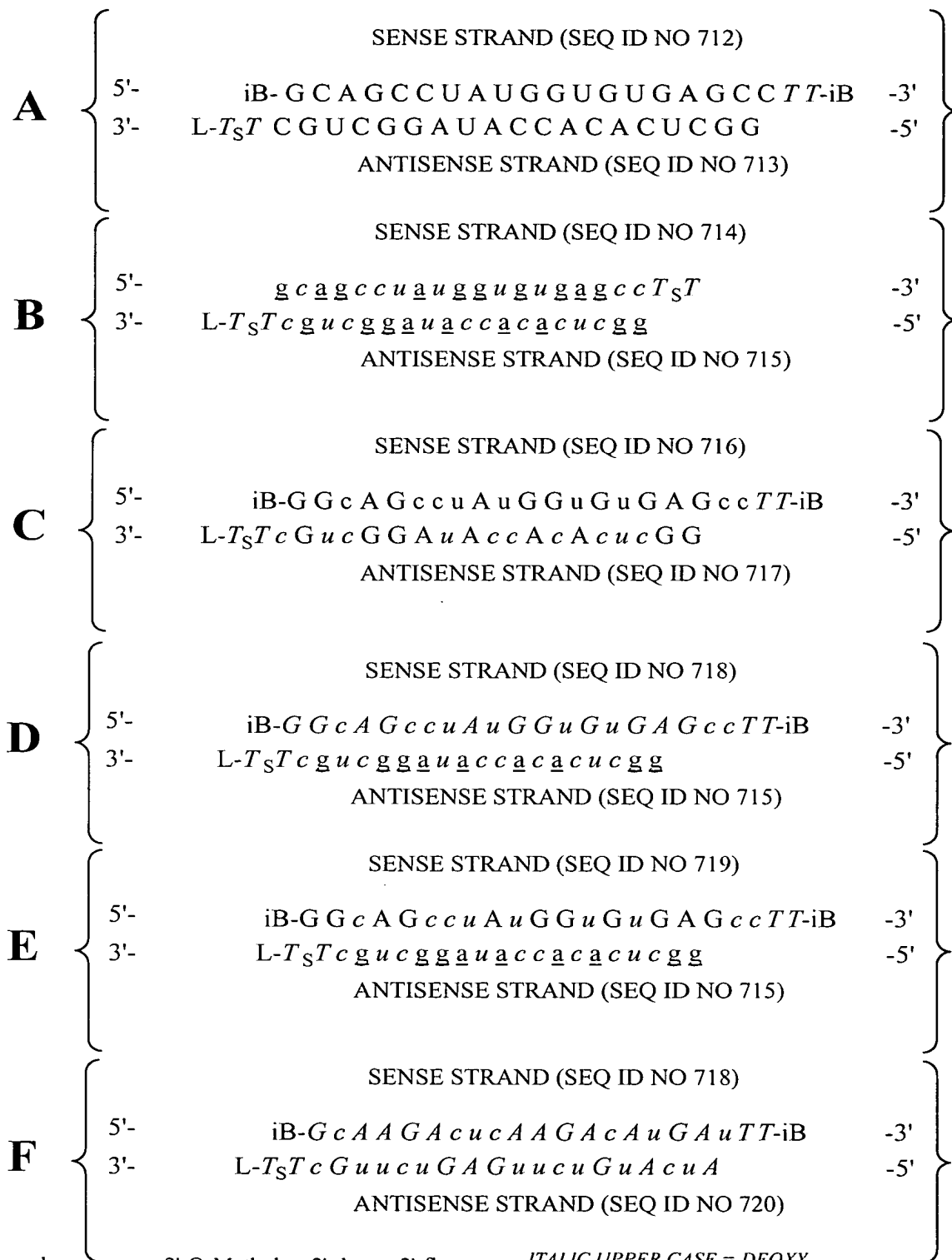


Figure 4



POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMPRISE ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES
 B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
 L = GLYCERYL or B THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
 S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE that is optionally absent

Figure 5



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

italic lower case = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

underline = 2'-O-methyl

ITALIC UPPER CASE = DEOXY

iB = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC

L = GLYCERYL MOIETY or iB OPTIONALLY PRESENT

S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR

PHOSPHORODITHIOATE OPTIONALLY PRESENT

Figure 6 illustrates four different RNAi constructs (1-4) designed to target the 3' UTR of the RAI gene. Each construct consists of a sense strand (top) and an antisense strand (bottom), both containing a poly(A) tail of length n . The constructs are shown as linear or circular molecules. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription. The resulting RNAi products are shown as double-stranded structures.

- Construct 1:** Linear molecule with sense and antisense strands, each with a poly(A) tail of length n .
- Construct 2:** Circular molecule with sense and antisense strands, each with a poly(A) tail of length n .
- Construct 3:** Linear molecule with sense and antisense strands, each with a poly(A) tail of length n .
- Construct 4:** Circular molecule with sense and antisense strands, each with a poly(A) tail of length n .

The number of poly(A) tails (n) can be 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4.

A

5'-[R1]-NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN X X
 ← NNN X X
 3'-EXTENSION

B

5'-[R1]-NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN X X
 3'-[R2]-NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN X X

C

MELT AND CLONE

5'-[R1]-NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNXXXXNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN-3'
 3'-PRIMER-5'

U6 snRNA PROMOTER TERMINATION REGION

R1 = RESTRICTION SITE #1
 R2 = RESTRICTION SITE #2
 N = A, G, C, or T
 X = A, G, C, or T LOOP SEQUENCE

Figure 9: Target site Selection using siRNA

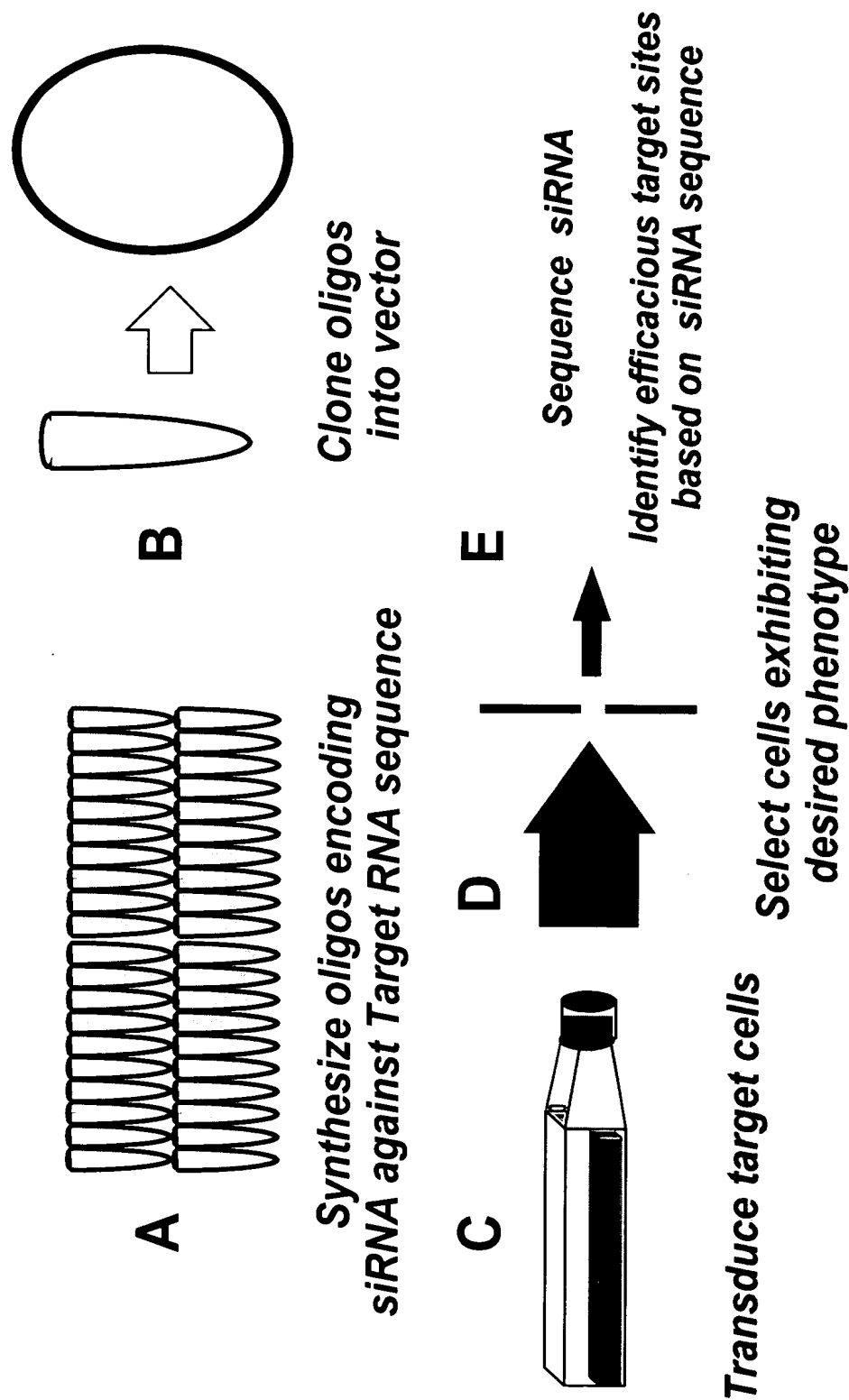
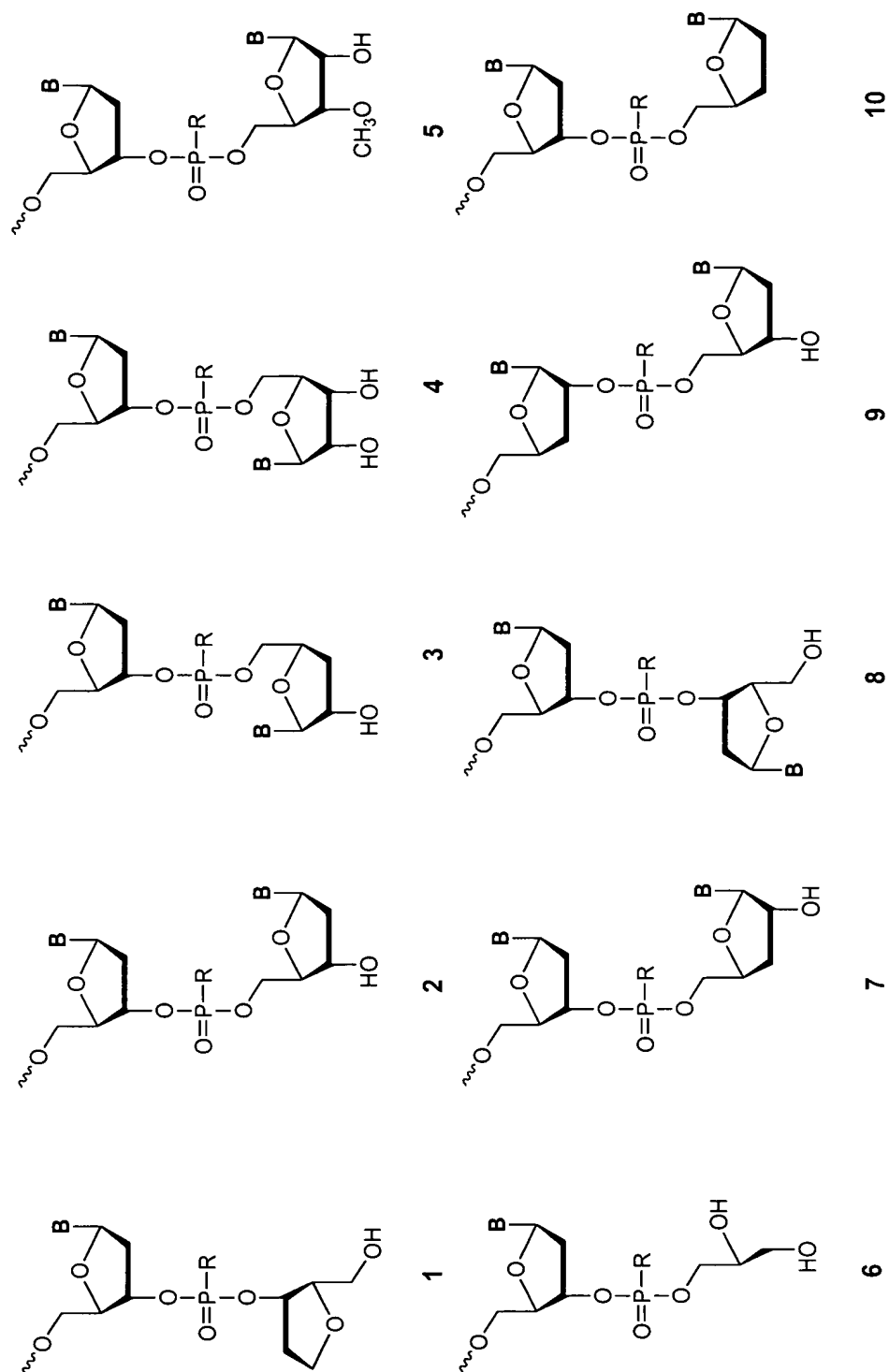


Figure 10



R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl
 B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

Figure 11: Modification Strategy

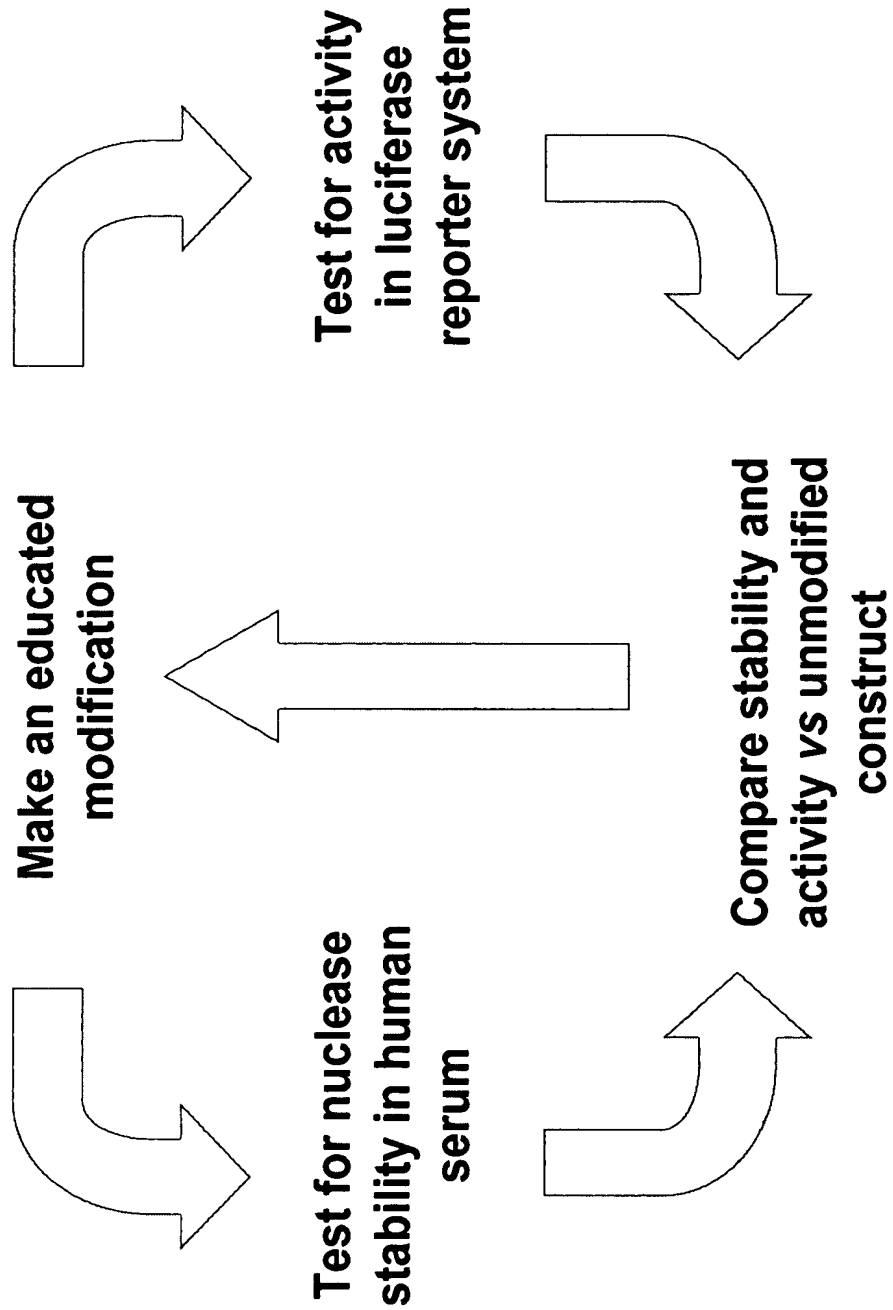
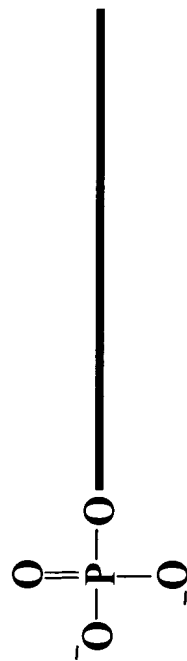
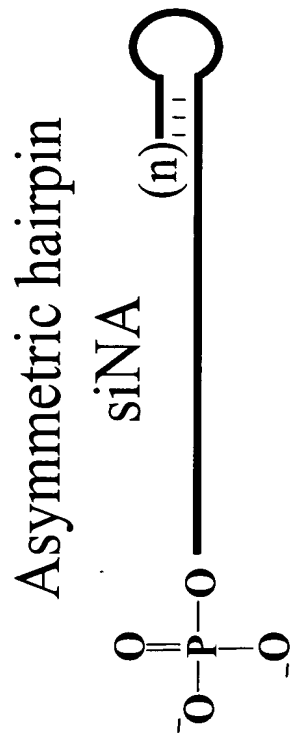
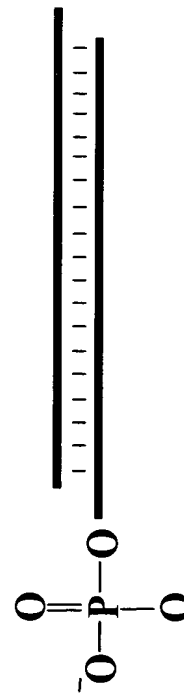


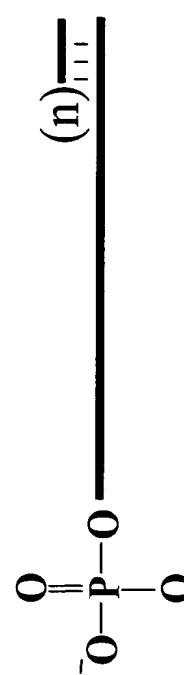
Figure 12: Phosphorylated siNA constructs



Phosphates can be modified
as described herein



Asymmetric duplex
siNA



(n) = number of base
pairs (e.g. 3-18 bp)

Figure 13: 5'-phosphate modifications

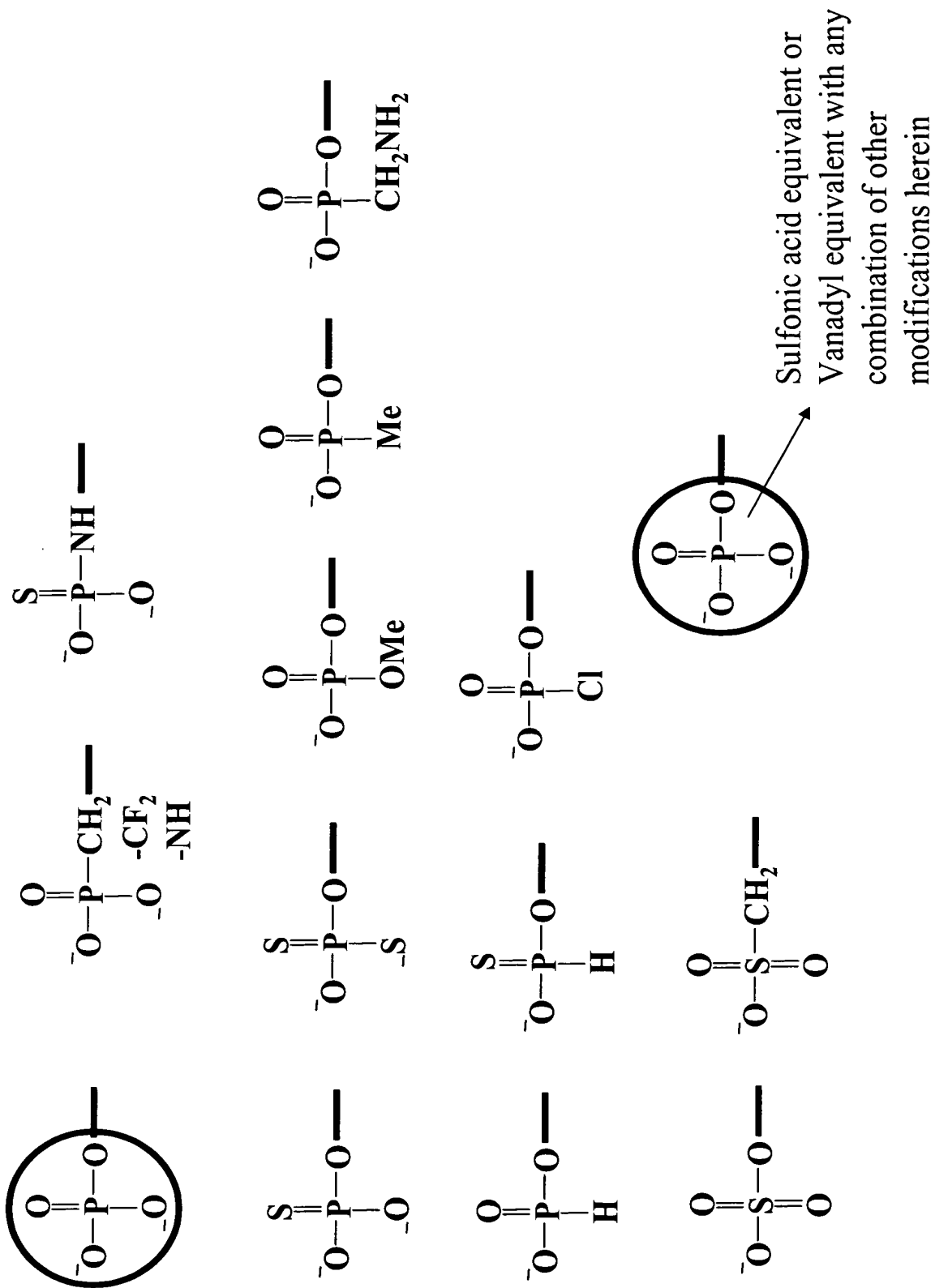


Figure 14A: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize *palindrome* or repeat sequences

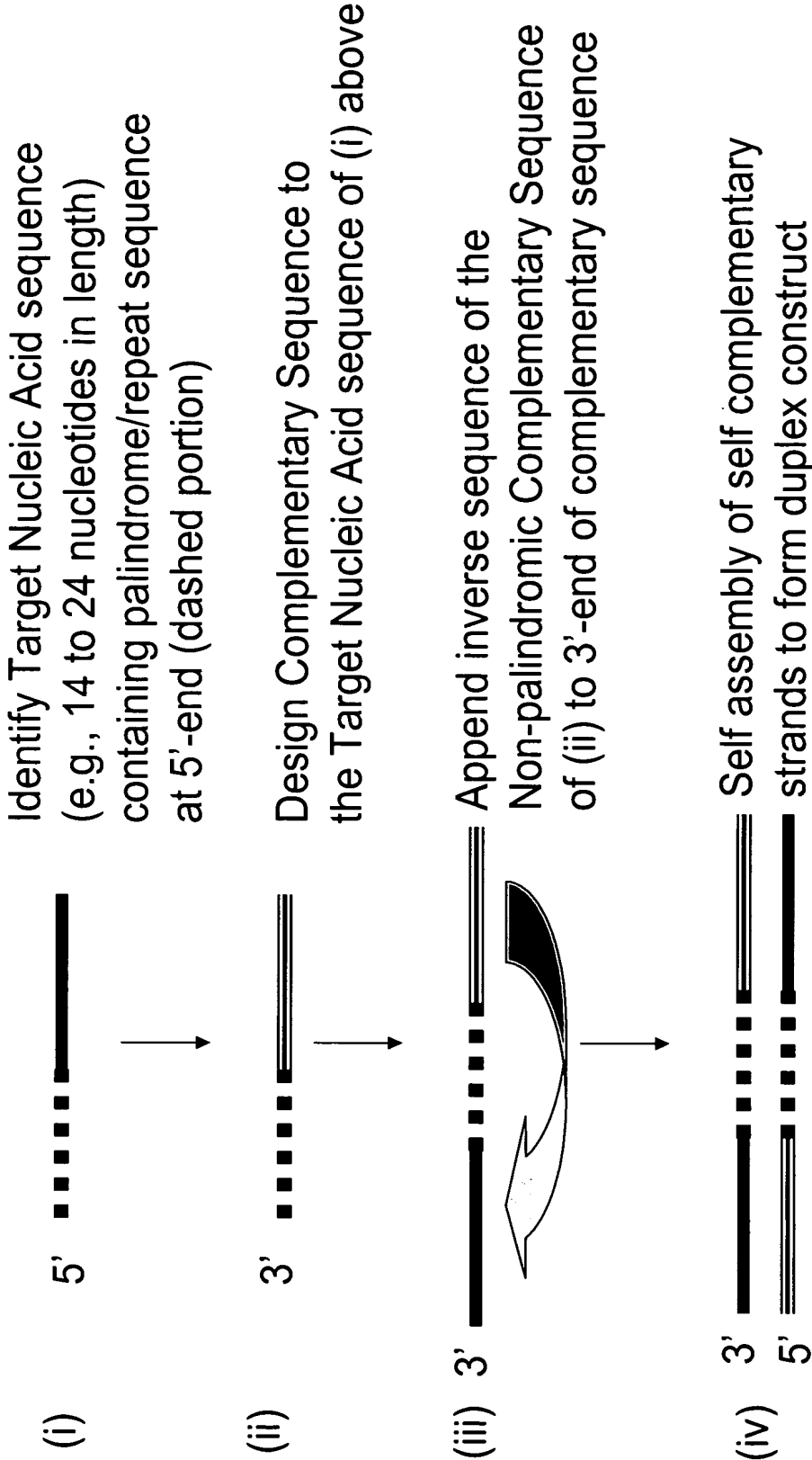


Figure 14B: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence

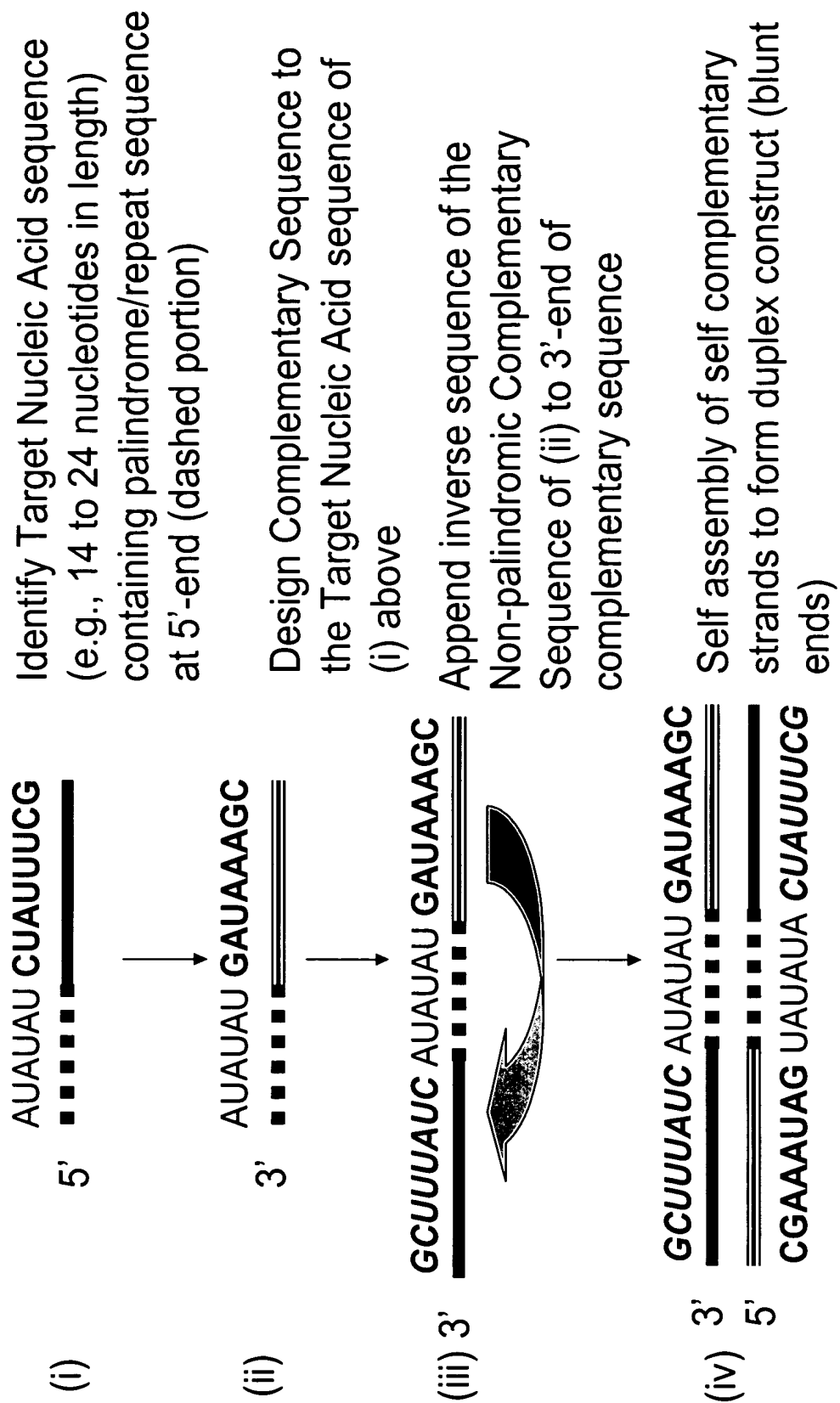


Figure 14C: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly

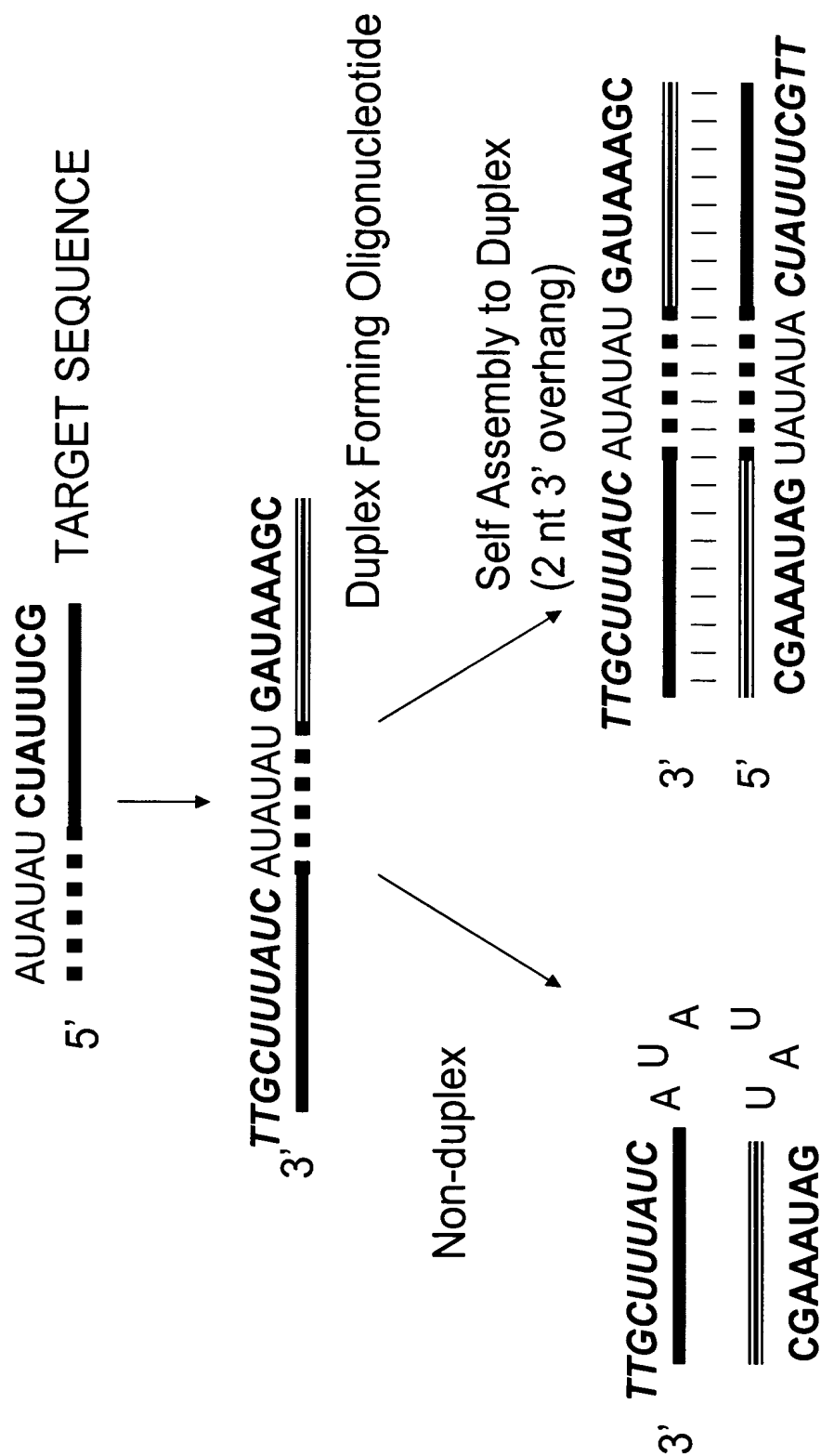


Figure 14D: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly and inhibition of Target Sequence Expression



Figure 15: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize artificial palindrome or repeat sequences

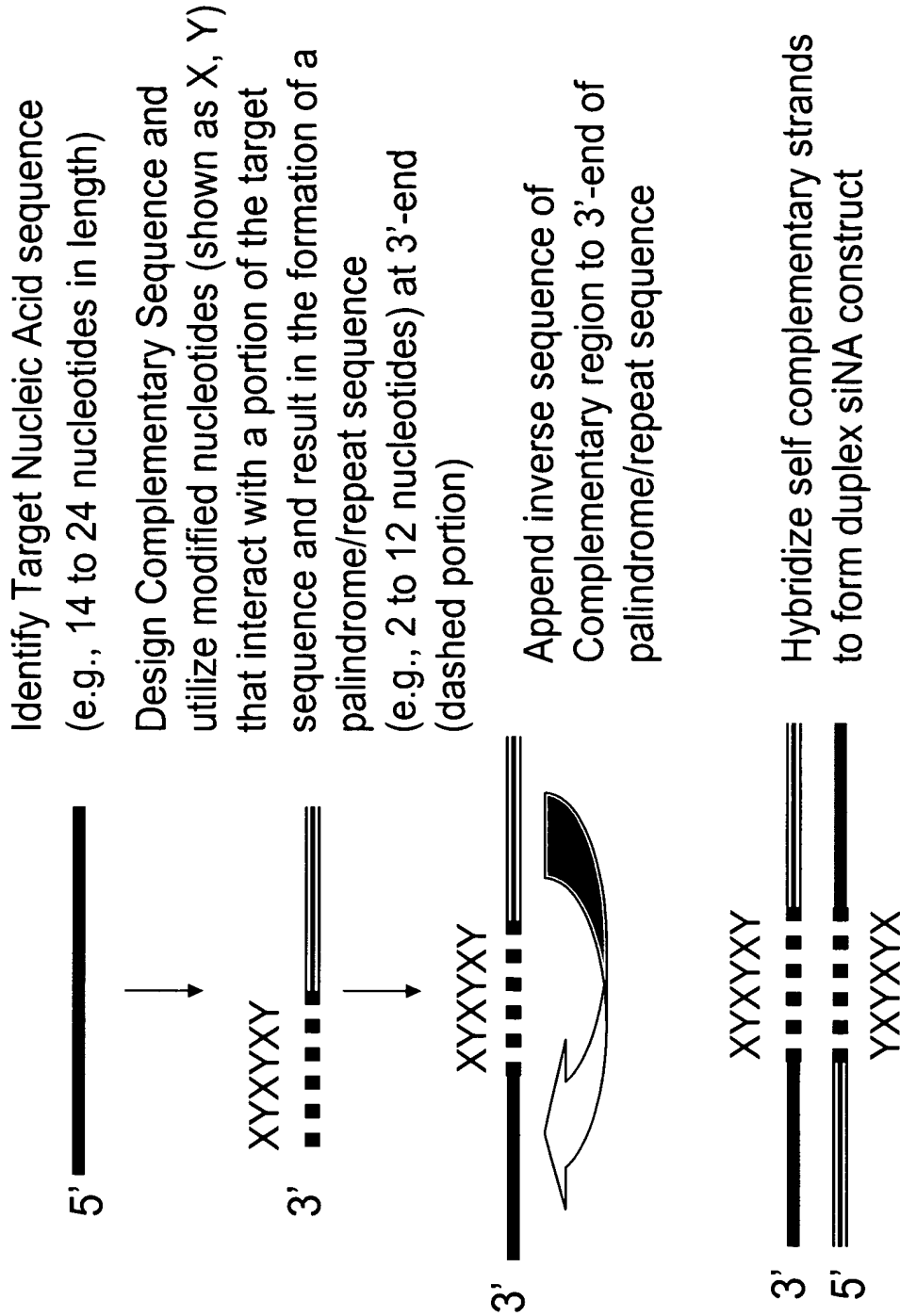


Figure 16: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions

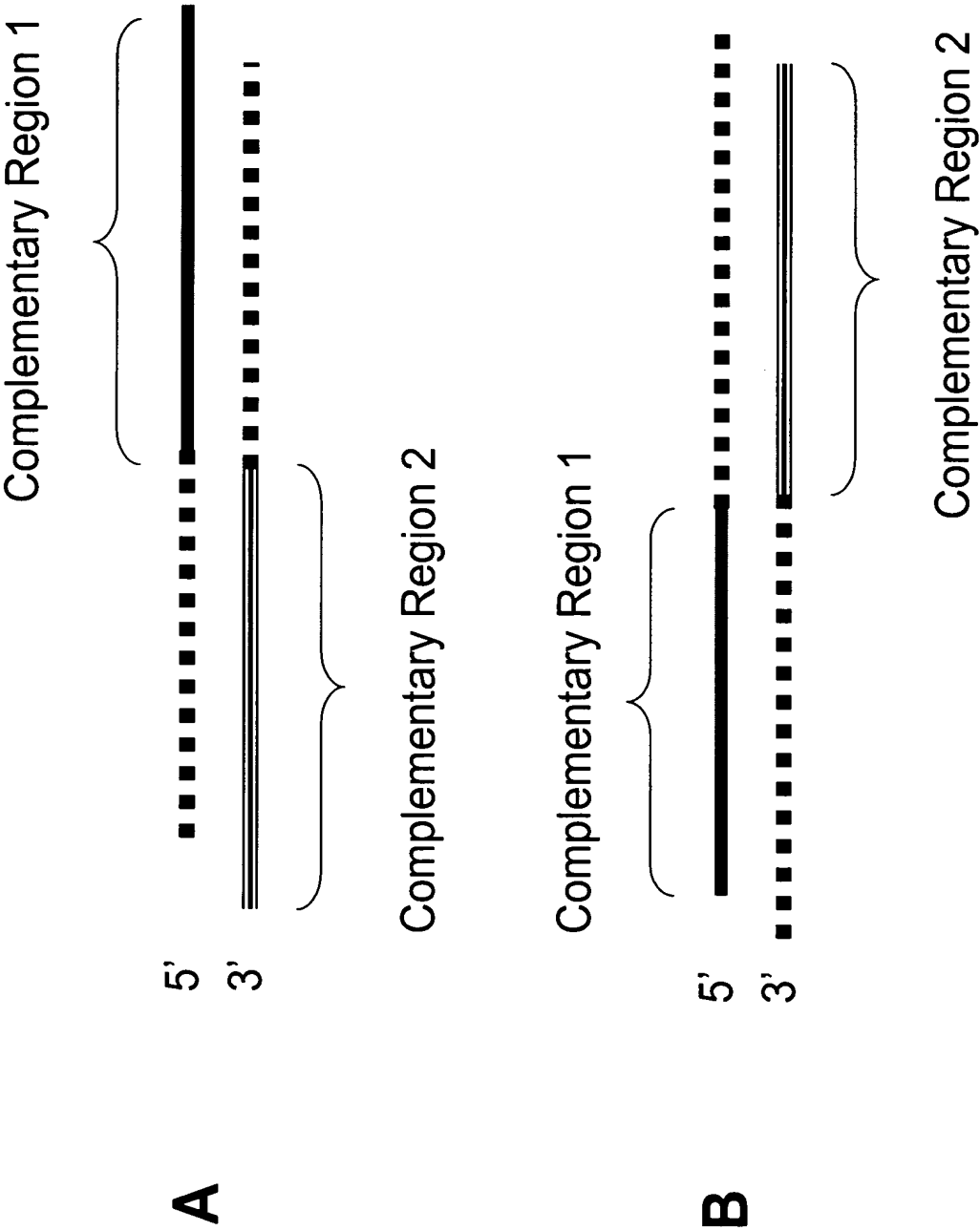


Figure 17: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions

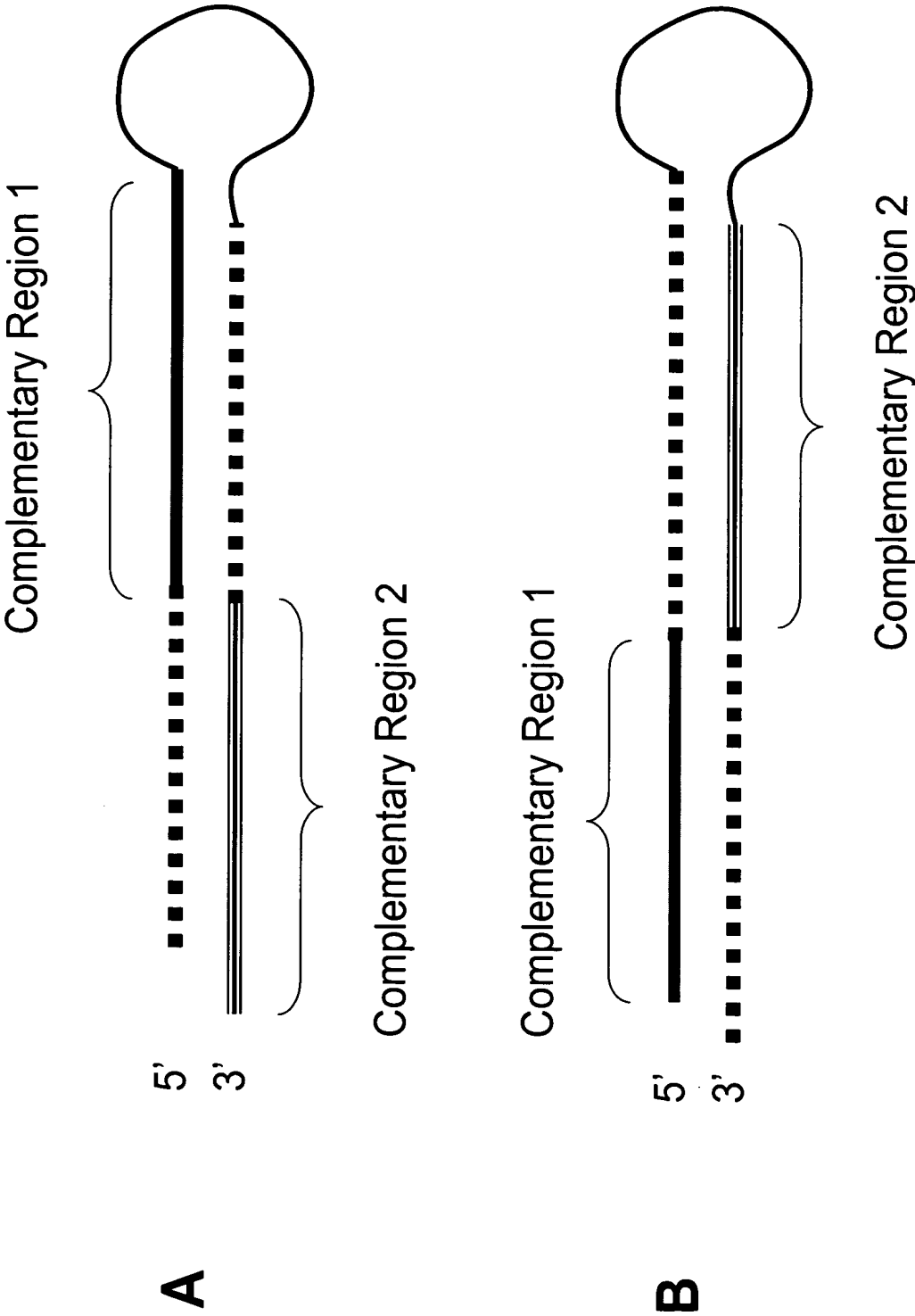


Figure 18: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region

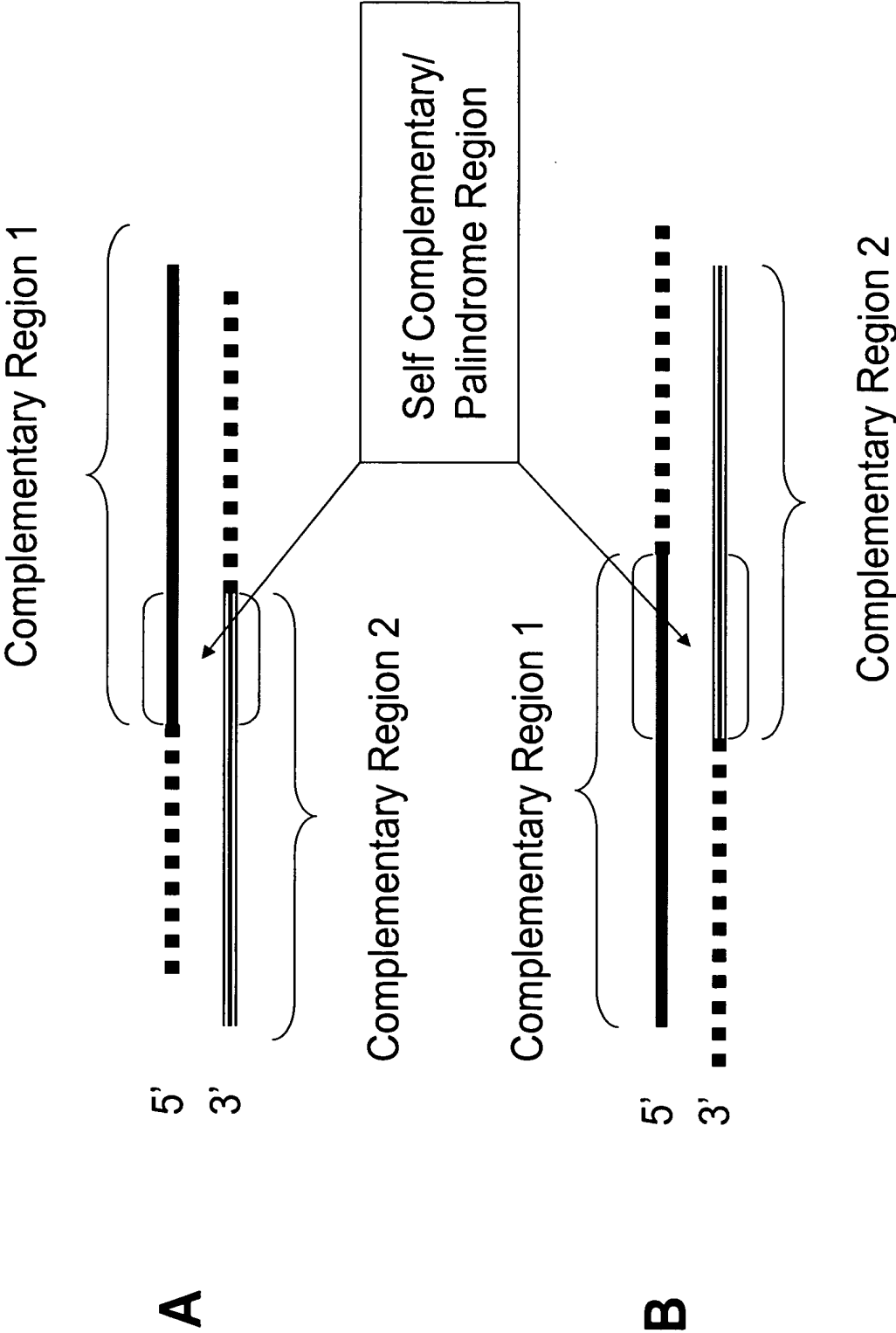


Figure 19: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region

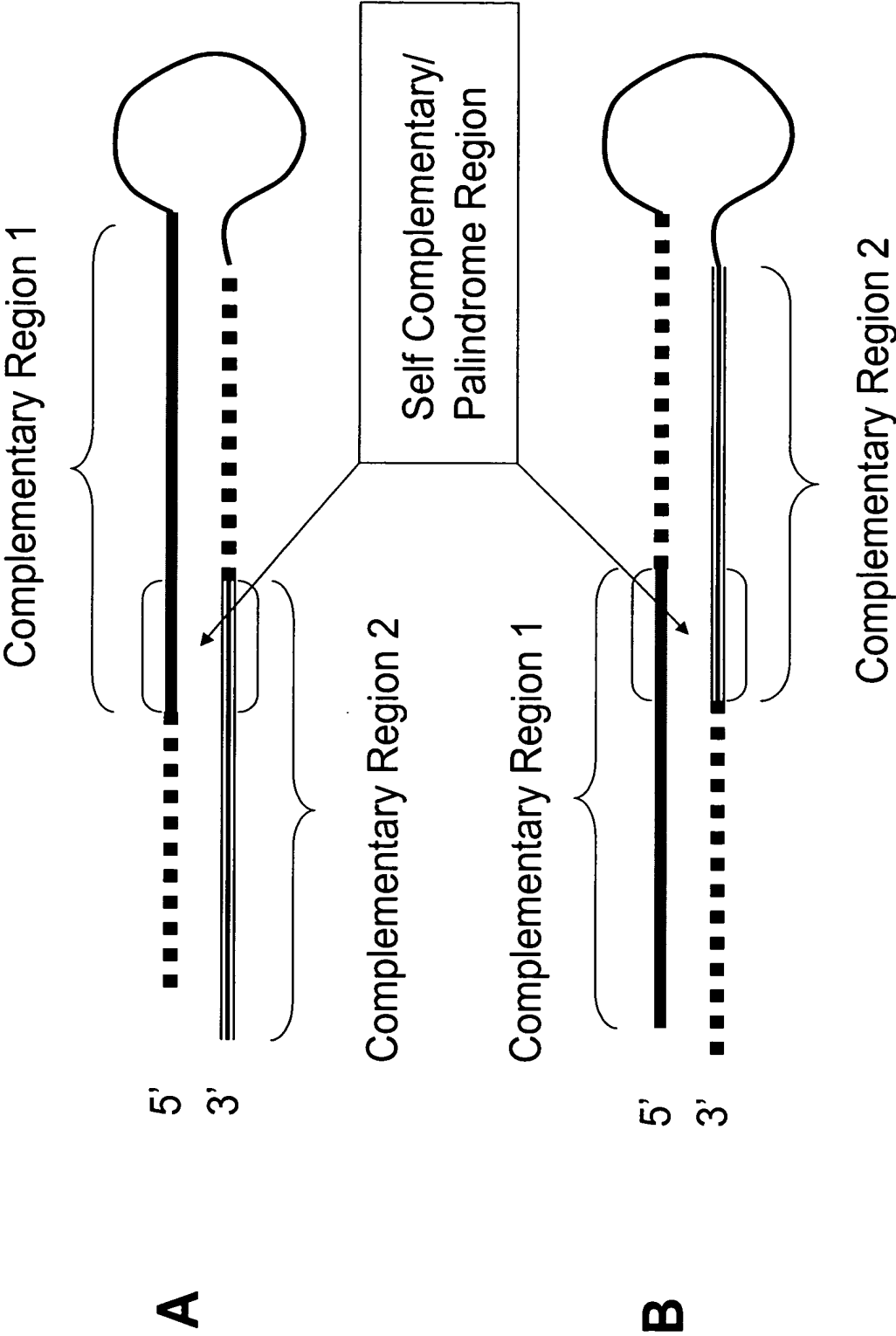


Figure 20: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two separate Target nucleic acid sequences

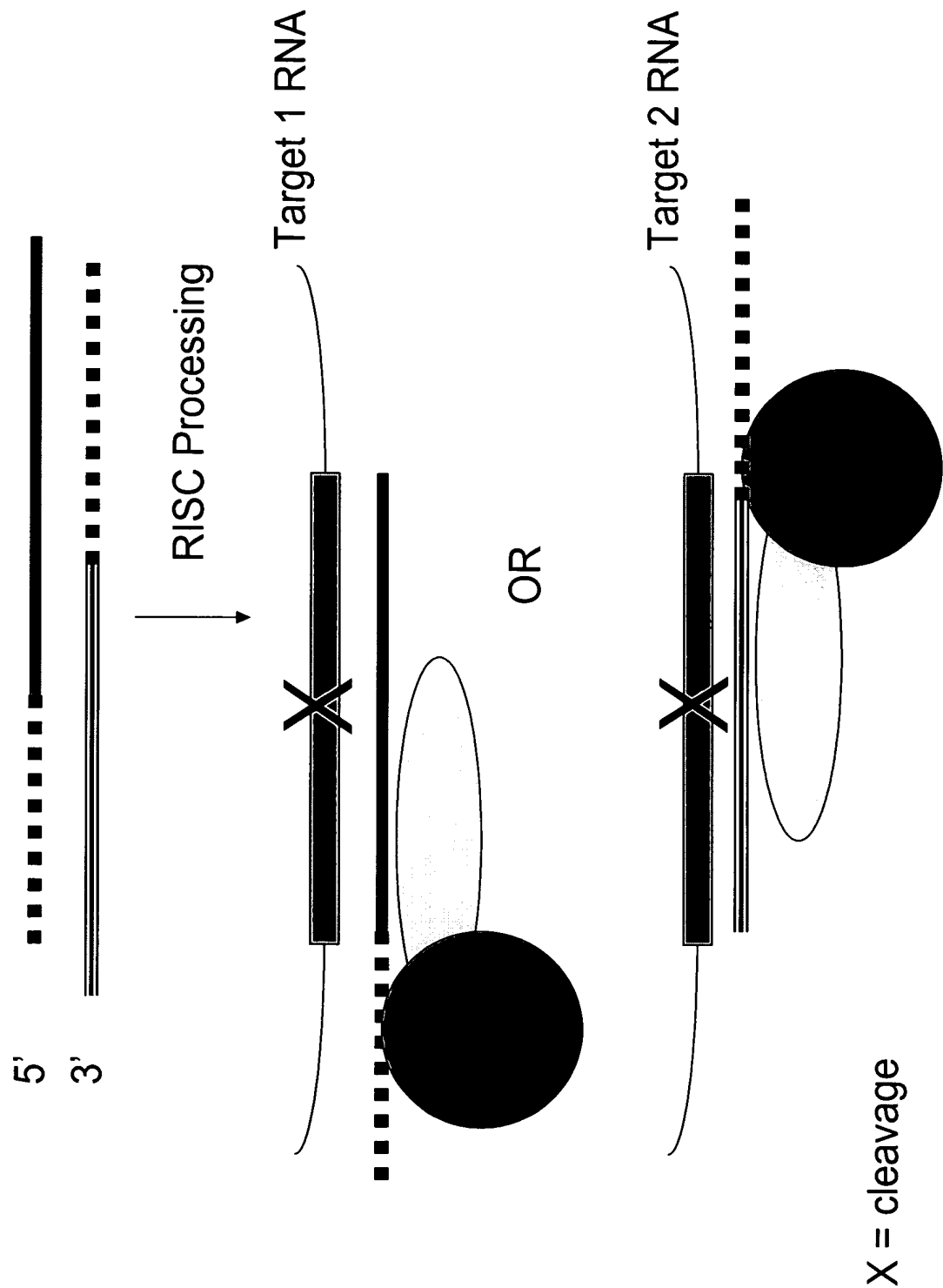


Figure 21: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two regions within the same target nucleic acid sequence

